

USAID/Dominican Republic
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: The Dominican Republic is a strategically located U.S. partner that links the United States to countries in the Caribbean, Central America and South America. Its economy continues to be one of the fastest growing economies in the region that, nonetheless, is leaving many of its citizens behind. The Dominican Republic also shares a long border with Haiti, which is one of the poorest, least developed and least stable countries in the Americas. This situation makes sustainability of democracy, rule of law and inclusive economic growth and social development in the Dominican Republic far more important to U.S. and hemispheric relations than its modest economy and eight million people might otherwise suggest.

The Dominican Republic continues to demonstrate its worthiness and commitment as a development partner. With the successful 2002 elections, it has now held four consecutive free and fair elections with two smooth transitions of presidential power. It continues to maintain its macro-economic house in order and liberalize its economy despite the strains on the Dominican economy of the downturn in the economies of its principal trading partners and the increase in oil prices. The privatization of state enterprises, particularly the electric power sector, has continued to make progress and the country has eliminated or successfully shifted costly general subsidies (hydrocarbons, propane gas and electricity) to targeted subsidies. It also continues to achieve real progress in reforming its Courts and in targeting more resources to the social sectors and to development of rural areas. There has been relatively little social unrest, and civil society has made significant gains in obtaining a place at the table and in influencing major economic, political and social reforms and decisions. The potential for continued reform in the political and electoral systems to lead to greater representative government at both the national and local levels remains good.

The Dominican Republic's greatest development risks stem from the relatively large segment of the population that has not shared in recent economic prosperity. The fragility of its democratic institutions, including unfinished justice sector and electoral reforms; continued abuse of human rights, weak public security; a large social investment gap particularly in education, health, basic services, housing and pensions; a large number of illegal Haitian immigrants; weak rural infrastructure; and the need to quickly learn to compete in the global economy are this country's most pressing development challenges. A growing population, increased economic activity with inadequate environmental protection and natural disasters continue to strain the environment and natural resources and affect sectors that traditionally employ the Dominican poor, such as tourism and agriculture.

The Dominican economy grew at an average rate of 6.7% from 1997 to 2001. In spite of the downturn in the U.S. and worldwide economy since 2001, the Dominican economy has continued to grow, albeit more slowly; e.g., 2.7% in 2001 compared to 7.3% in 2000 and 7.8% in 1999. The projected growth rate for 2002 is around 4%, which is still among the highest in Latin America. Sustained high rates of growth have resulted in both a steady improvement in the standard of living and an increase in the average GDP per capita income to \$2,405 for 2001. However in a changing global economy, there is no guarantee that growth rates of the past can be maintained. Some sectors of the economy responsible for past growth are mature (tourism) and are facing loss of competitiveness (free trade zones), while others have resisted making the necessary adjustments (manufacturing and agriculture). Long-term neglect of social investments, especially in education, limits the ability of the country to take advantage of new opportunities presented by the global economy. Furthermore, the sustainability of economic growth is threatened by the degradation of the country's beaches, rivers, aquifers and forests.

A severe income inequality still persists in the Dominican Republic. Approximately 32 percent of the Dominican population lives below the poverty line (approx. 2.72 million people). In addition, the Dominican Republic is host to a large number of very poor illegal Haitian immigrants that add to the country's poverty burden and further strain already inadequate health and education services. Unemployment is estimated at approximately 16 percent of the labor force. The wealthiest ten percent of the population account for approximately 34 percent of total income while the poorest 40 percent account for less than sixteen percent. The poverty is rooted in economic, environmental, and educational aspects,

each of which must be addressed at its foundation before sustainable progress against poverty will be possible.

Overall lack of respect for rule of law, lack of transparency and confidence in the public sector, high levels of corruption, and high transactions costs due to bureaucratic processes also limit the economy's competitiveness by sending discouraging signals to national and international private sector investors who may find a more competitive environment in other countries.

Social indicators for the Dominican Republic indicate Total Fertility Rate is 3.0, below Latin American and Caribbean average, but maternal mortality remains a problem. Despite the fact that trained professionals attend over 96% of births, the maternal mortality rate is estimated to be between 110 and 140 deaths per hundred thousand live births. Infant mortality rate has been steadily decreasing (estimated at 49 per thousand) although the low fully vaccinated coverage (35%) could reverse progress. Only 18% of the population is covered by some type of health insurance. There is a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS of approximately 2.5% of the adult population. Finally, basic education lags behind countries with similar economic conditions, and equity and quality are still challenges, particularly for children in rural areas.

Although advances have been made in strengthening democracy, citizens, especially the poor, are not satisfied with the benefits it has delivered. Prisons are overflowing with citizens who have never been formally charged, and cases often drag on for years. There is little public outrage at even the most egregious manifestations of disrespect for laws and due process, and public officials and major public figures are generally not held accountable. All the major parties have assimilated the authoritarian legacy of Trujillo and Balaguer and surveys reveal the worrisome persistence in Dominican society of traditional attitudes of paternalism and fatalism, as well as a predominant tendency toward authoritarian values and practices.

The Dominican Republic confronts the 21st century with a state apparatus structured according to the norms of the early 20th century. The constitutional reforms adopted as the only viable political solution to the crisis after the fraudulent 1994 elections are yet to be fully implemented. Highly influential sectors within Dominican society resent the loss of power and threaten to turn back the clock on democratic reforms. The authoritarian heritage and the lack of social investment, especially in education and health care, have left many Dominicans unable to appreciate the basic functions of government or to distinguish between the proper roles of government and political parties in a mature democracy.

According to figures from the Central Bank, the country's external debt in December 2001 was \$4,137 billion, with debt servicing absorbing approximately 22% of the government's budget revenue. The debt is owed primarily to multilateral institutions. The Dominican Republic, a WTO member, recently completed Free Trade Agreements with CARICOM and the Central American Common Market (CACM), and is committed to the goal of a Free Trade of the Americas Agreement by 2005.

The DR/Haiti Border: Haiti and the Dominican Republic share a long history of conflict, tensions, distrust and cultural differences while sharing the same island, increasing economic interdependence, and often similar problems. With a 172-mile long porous border wide open to passage of people (including third-country aliens), products (including drugs and arms), and diseases (human and animal), both countries recognize that they must deal with one another constructively. At the same time, the growing economic and political/social institutional disparity between the two countries, as well as the political concerns and distrust between the nations, increases the challenge to productive interaction. Dominicans are concerned that further failure of the Haitian State will lead to an overwhelming number of Haitian immigrants that could cause social and political unrest in the DR. Haitians are concerned that Haitian dissidents will use the DR as a launching pad for coup attempts and for facilitating political uprisings in the unstable Haitian political and economic scene. While there is little concern about open armed conflict between the two nations, numerous shared cross-border issues that remain unaddressed maintain tensions between the two countries and increase the possibility of focalized internal violent conflict within each country and along the border.

The U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan (MPP) for the Dominican Republic gives USAID a principal role in helping to sustain economic development and to promote democracy and human rights. Sustainable and equitable economic growth in the Dominican Republic is central to U.S. interests in trade, investment, regional security and democracy. U.S. companies exported \$4.5 billion in goods and services to the Dominican Republic in 2000 and the United States is the third largest source of foreign direct investment. Economic growth also helps to reduce illegal immigration to the United States and forms the basis for sustainable social development.

The USAID program under a new Strategic Plan for 2002 through 2007 responds to the country's development needs, U.S. interests and both the Mejia Administration's and civil society's requests for continued USAID assistance in key areas. The three strategic objectives under USAID/DR's new strategy, Economic Growth: 517-008; Democracy: 517-009; and Health: 517-010, concentrate on policy reform measures, institutional changes, and public-private partnerships that, when combined, will help expand trade and investment, increase job creation and income opportunities for the poor, help Dominicans be more competitive in world markets, improve environmental protection, improve educational quality and opportunities, foster continued democratic progress through strengthening of the rule of law, political and electoral reform and anti-corruption measures, fight the spread of HIV/AIDS, and improve the health and welfare of poor women and children. USAID's ultimate beneficiaries are the country's poor, although all Dominicans should benefit from increased economic growth, strengthened democratic institutions, and a reformed health care system.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the bilateral program, USAID's other program activities in the Dominican Republic include initiatives in democracy, economic, health, education, environment, and disaster mitigation program areas. These activities include participating in the Presidential Initiative entitled "Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training"; inclusion in a regional project for quality coffee cultivation, production and marketing in Central America and the Caribbean; a regional Parks-in-Peril program with The Nature Conservancy; an energy regulatory partnership with the US Energy Association (USEA) and a power sector assessment managed through USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Pillar Bureau; disaster mitigation activities with OFDA; basic education activities with a regional program, PREAL; labor related trade policy initiatives with PROALCA (a Central America regional program); health activities with the U.S. Center for Disease Control; municipal and civil society anti-corruption activities with the regional Americas, Accountability, Anti-corruption Program; and a multi-sector U.S. scholarship program (CASS) with Georgetown University.

Donor coordination is good. The U.S. is among the largest bilateral donors to the Dominican Republic. Other major bilateral donors are Spain, Germany, Japan, France, Taiwan and Canada. Multilateral donors include the Inter-American Development Bank (the largest donor overall), the World Bank, and the European Union. United Nations agencies represented include the Pan American Health Organization, the World Food Program, UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS and FAO.

Key Achievements: FY2002 was a year of both change and good progress for the USAID program in the Dominican Republic. We are phasing into a new five-year strategy period (2002-2007) that builds on the old strategy (from 1997 to 2002). There are new strategic objectives in the areas of health, economic opportunities and improved democracy/governance. Many USAID programs in the DR aim to reform policies or inform citizens about important policy reform issues. When successful reforms are passed, USAID helps the government and other development partners prepare for the appropriate and successful implementation of these new policies. USAID programs with the most direct service provision are the education and health programs; but they also strive to achieve improved policies for more effective use of Dominican government resources. All USAID programs in the DR strive to leverage both partners and resources to coalesce around specific development objectives to achieve greater results.

Economic Growth Results: This Strategic Objective surpassed expectations this year as notable success was achieved in promoting a more competitive economy and improving policies for a sustainable environment, efficient rural energy and improved basic education. This represents improved performance for these activities, which met targets last year. Our assistance to the Dominican government and private sector groups led to the passage or approval of nine important policies/procedures. Of these, four

supported the creation of a more competitive economy by establishing the National Competitiveness Council and strengthening debt management and capital markets through improved legislation/regulations and strengthened financial institutions. Three are legislation (biodiversity), norms or standards (nonmetallic mining and marinas) directed to improved management and protection of the environment and one revised the guidelines for Ministry of Education computer labs making them more accessible to both students and the community. The SO activities increased the efficiency and efficacy of Dominican public institutions (central and local) and enhanced citizen participation in the development and implementation of policies needed to improve economic, environmental, energy and education performance.

Democracy and Governance Results: This Strategic Objective met expectations for the second year in a row in 2002, and continues to help create a more participatory, representative and better functioning democracy in the DR. USAID made significant progress in helping to reform the electoral process, strengthen rule of law and anti-corruption programs, and further solidify the base for civil society participation in democratic consolidation. The Criminal Procedure Code was passed as a result of USAID technical assistance and civil society advocacy. The justice system is stronger as a result of USAID training and the inauguration of the USAID-supported criminal case tracking system. USAID-supported civil society helped ensure free and fair elections for members of Congress and local government officials, strengthened the link between citizen and representative and increased the number of females elected. Finally, USAID closed the ten year Democratic Initiatives project, but continued to partner with many of the 206 community organizations strengthened through civic education, local governance and economic reform activities.

Health Results: The Health Strategic Objective once again met its expectations in 2002. The preliminary results of the DHS/2002 indicate that USAID programs in AIDS prevention, reproductive health, and child survival over the past 6 years have been successful. For example, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) decreased from 3.2 (1996) to 3.0; among rural women, TFR decreased from 4.0 (1996) to 3.3. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (modern methods) increased from 59.2% (1996) to 65.3% (voluntary female sterilization accounted for approximately 83% of this increase). The coverage rate for measles increased from 78.2% (1996) to 90.5%, and for BCG from 89.8% (1996) to 94.3%. As detailed below, 88% of female youth and 51% of male youth in target areas postponed their sexual initiation by one year or more; among commercial sex workers, 82% used a condom in every sexual relation of the previous 3 months; among men who have sex with men, 96% used a condom in every sexual encounter of the previous 3 months, and 67% reported having a single partner in the previous year. The Tuberculosis prevention program was launched and nearly 3000 infected persons were treated with the DOTS regimen. An orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) study determined that approximately 58,000 children are already orphaned or will be orphaned in the next few years due to AIDS. USAID-funded NGO-managed pilot programs for community-based assistance to these children are underway. Mission-funded family planning NGOs increased their CYP output over 2001. The first three health sector reform demonstration projects produced increases in vaccination levels and decreases in complications due to diarrheal diseases in their respective areas of influence.

Environmental Compliance: All program activities conducted in FY2002 are in compliance with approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs), Categorical Exclusions (CEs), and Environmental Assessments (EAs). The Mission submitted IEEs for all new activities under the FY2002-FY2007 Strategy. The Bureau Environmental Officer's (BEO) Environmental Threshold Decisions call for the following actions which the Mission will take starting in FY2003

LAC-IEE-02-22 for Strategic Objective 517-010:

Action: Develop environmental guidelines and procedures for the handling and disposing of medical and hazardous wastes. Any activities not covered under this IEE will be subjected to a Supplemental IEE.

LAC-IEE-02-23 for Strategic Objective 517-009:

No action required. Any activities not covered under this IEE will be subjected to a Supplemental IEE.

LAC-IEE-02-23 for Strategic Objective 517-008:

Action: Evaluate validity of existing Mission Environmental Guidelines for activities to be implemented under potential NGO grants. The evaluation shall (1) include an assessment of NGO capacity to adhere to the guidelines and (2) establish a monitoring protocol for tracking effectiveness of the guidelines. Any activities not covered under this IEE will be subjected to a Supplemental IEE.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

517-002 Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices

Discussion:

517-003 More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved

Discussion:

517-005 Hurricane Georges recovery and reconstruction

Discussion:

517-007 Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance and Sustained Economic Growth

Discussion:

517-008 Increased Sustainable Economic Opportunities for the Poor

SO Level Indicator: Number of target population with improved services

- 8.1 Improved Conditions for a More Competitive Economy
- 8.2 Improved Policies for Environmental Protection
- 8.3 Improved Basic Education Through Community and Private Sector Participation

Discussion:

517-009 More Participatory, Representative and Accountable Democracy Achieved.

SO Level Indicator: Expert assessment of whether Dominican democracy manifests improved participation, representation and accountability in the past year.

- 9.1 More Representative and Effective Electoral System with Effective Civil Society Participation
- 9.2 More Democratic Political System with Effective Civil Society Participation
- 9.3 Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights
- 9.4 Enhanced Public Sector Anti-Corruption Systems

Discussion:

517-010 Sustained Improvement in the Health of Vulnerable Populations in the Dominican Republic

SO Level Indicator: TB cure rates; Total fertility rate (CPR and/or CYP as proxy); Infant and child mortality rates; STIs incidence; Rate of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (vertical transmission rates)

- 10.1 Increased Use of HIV/AIDS/STI Prevention and Care Services
- 10.2 Sustainable, Effective Reproductive Health/Family Planning Services Provided by Public and Private Sectors
- 10.3 Increased Use of Selected, Effective Child Survival Services
- 10.4 Increased Efficiency and Equity of Basic Health Care Services at the Local Level

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Dominican Republic

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response			Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance					
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?					
517-002 Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices	Yes			The Mission's mass media AIDS prevention campaign was innovative and garnered broad private sector support. AIDS prevention posters on 50 public buses for 3 months represented approximately \$50,000 of donated space and time. A total of more than 175,000 TV and radio spots were donated by 167 stations, with an estimated commercial value of \$3.5 million. By way of comparison, USAID's contribution to the campaign was approximately \$400,000. Partners included USAID contractor Academy for Educational Development (who provided TA), local tv/radio stations, and the Dominican Metropolitan Transportation Authority.	This data was collected for a specific campaign, over a discrete period of time.
517-003 More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved	Yes			The Mission's core support to a group of NGOs that comprise the Coalition for Independent Justice was leveraged greatly during a specific campaign to transparently elect Supreme Court Justices, based on professional standards and political neutrality. AID's contribution of \$200,000 was leveraged 8:1 by private-sector contributions of \$1,546,000. Local partners included FINJUS (Foundation for Independent Justice), ANJE (Young Entrepreneurs Association) and ADAE (Association of Business Attorneys).	This data was collected for a specific campaign, over a discrete period of time.
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	2				
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	5				at least 2 will be on-going alliances and at least 3 will be new alliances (depending on whether we meet or exceed our target)
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	5096000				For the two alliances reported above, which are the only ones that USAID/DR has good data on for FY2002, approximately \$5,096,000 of private sector funds were leveraged with a USAID contribution of \$650,000. This is an approximate 8:1 leverage ratio.
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade					

USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

517-007 Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance and Sustained Economic Growth	Yes			USAID/DR deems the passage or approval of the following as integral components of an SO-level significant result that will allow the Dominican Republic to compete effectively in the global environment of freer and larger markets, as well as to expand participation in both the democratic process and in economic growth: a) Issuance of the Regulations of the Capital Markets Law; b) Appointment of the National Securities Commission; c) Appointment of the Superintendent of Securities; d) Creation of a secondary market for public bonds; and e) Establishment of the National Competitiveness Council.
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

517-007 Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance and Sustained Economic Growth	N/A			USAID/DR does not have a program directed at agricultural development or food security.
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USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

517-007 Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance and Sustained Economic Growth	Yes			A National Rural Electrification Plan was developed by USAID grantee NRECA (National Rural Electric Cooperative Association), in collaboration with the Government of the Dominican Republic and the private sector power distribution companies. The Plan helps to make decisions about minimum cost delivery of power to off-grid, rural areas. Newly electrified communities intrinsically have better opportunities for income-generation and economic development.
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USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

517-007 Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance and Sustained Economic Growth	No			USAID/DR's education program is directed at reform of policies that affect education quality.
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

517-007 Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance and Sustained Economic Growth	Yes			USAID/DR deems the passage or approval of the following as integral components of an SO-level significant result that will allow the Dominican Republic to compete effectively in the global environment of freer and larger markets, as well as to expand participation in both the democratic process and in economic growth: a) Submission of the Biodiversity Law to Congress; b) Issuance of the Standards on Non-Metallic Mining; and c) Submission of the Standards on Marinas for public comment.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				
Pillar III: Global Health				
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
517-002 Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices	Yes			The increase in CPR/Modern Methods, especially the private sector contribution, is a significant result. Target CYPs for the period 1993-2002 was 2,047,530. Actual CYPs for the same period was 2,147,984. Of these, the private sector health NGOs accounted for approximately 80% of the 2002 contribution to the cumulative total.
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	65.3%			From DHS (2002) preliminary.
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
517-002 Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices	No			Vaccination coverage, per the DHS (Demographic Health Survey) is disappointing, in spite of the vaccination campaigns.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	58.3% total (not disaggregated by gender). From DHS (2002) preliminary.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	7.3% total (not disaggregated by gender). Calculated from DHS (2002) preliminary.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	N/A.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No			

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

517-002 Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices	No			While the percent of births attended by trained personnel is impressive, poor quality of care remains a critical issue.
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	96.6%			From DHS (2002) preliminary.

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

517-002 Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices	Yes			The results of the AccionSIDA program with respect to at-risk groups and private sector contribution to mass media campaigns are significant (cross-reference with significant result in GDA Pillar).
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)				N/A. USAID/DR does not have a condom social marketing program.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)				N/A. USAID/DR does not have a condom social marketing program.
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	2.5%			UNAIDS estimate. The rate from DHS (2002) will be available in February 2003.
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				N/A. Data will be available from DHS (2002) in February 2003.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data will be available from DHS (2002) in February 2003.
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			50% males and 23.9% females. From DHS (2002) preliminary data.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				2,131 males; 9,184 females. Total of 11,315. Data from NGO clinics.
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	10			Data from NGO clinics.
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				N/A.
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance	4			These are all NGO pilot programs.
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				N/A.

Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services	69				Ministry of Health data.
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months	34052				The available data from the Ministry of Health PMTCT Program is incomplete and unreliable.
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.	414				This data, from the Ministry of Health PMTCT Program, is incomplete.
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)	176				This data, from the Ministry of Health PMTCT Program, is incomplete.
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months					1,027 males; 1,620 females. Total of 2,647. NGO data is fairly reliable.
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs	3				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers					N/A. The VCT program is only recently launched.
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	75				The VCT program is only recently launched.
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment	110				NGO program. No public sector ARV program.
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program					N/A. USAID/DR does not support ARV programs currently.
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	2,131 Male	6,541 Female	8,672 Total		
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		TBD with new Institutional Contractor.
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	Yes				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?					
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	1,027 Male	1,620 Female	2,647 Total		NGO data.
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		TBD with Institutional Contractor.
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		N/A. Pilot project underway.
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		TBD with Institutional Contractor.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Total of 110.

b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		TBD with Institutional Contractor.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
517-002 Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices	No			USAID/DR does not work in Malaria control; DOTS program is new and has not yet generated major results.	
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)					N/A.
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)					N/A.
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	21%				
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	32%				
Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
517-003 More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved	Yes			The enactment of the Criminal Procedures Code (CPC) has been a major accomplishment this year.	
USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
517-003 More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved	Yes			Congressional and Municipal 2002 elections were free and fair.	
USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
517-003 More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved	Yes			USAID DG-funded NGOs remain actively engaged in civic education programs in advocacy initiatives through credible private-public partnerships.	
USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
517-003 More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved	No			We have not been working in this area. Under the new strategy Mission will have a new program to work towards this objective.	
USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict					
Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
Number of beneficiaries					

Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	